

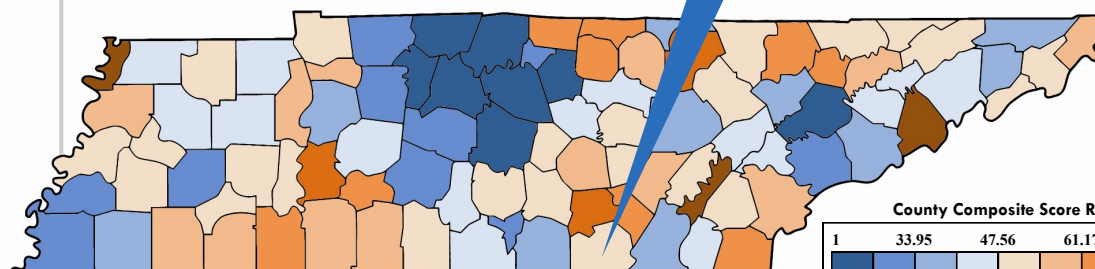
The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

SNAPSHOT: MARION COUNTY

2012

INSIDE

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County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

Population (2010): 28,237

Pop. Density: 57/square mile

Seat of Government: Jasper

Largest City: Jasper

Down
from
34th

COUNTY	RANK	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
		Increased 11+: ▲ Decreased 1-10: ▼ Increased 1-10: ▲ Decreased 11+: ▼		
Claiborne	57	Employment and Earnings Composite	55.80	69 ▼
Van Buren	58	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$28,682	37 ▼
Bedford	59	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	68.99%	83 ▼
Carter	60	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	62.0%	73 ▲
Stewart	61	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	7.6%	38 ▲
Cannon	62	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	35.3%	48 ▼
Coffee	63	Economic Autonomy Composite	50.13	54 ▼
Crockett	64	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total†	25.9%	29† ▼
Haywood	65	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	12.8%	52 ▲
Marion	66	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	75.7%	69 ▼
Decatur	67	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.68%	82 ▼
Wayne	68	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	16.1%	52 ▼
Monroe	69	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	19.8%	48 ▼
Benton	70	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	41.6%	29 ▲
Warren	71	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	23	38 ▲
Bledsoe	72	County Overview: Marion County women have experienced a significant drop in statewide rankings, weighed down by relatively low wages, a large disparity between genders in local income, and slow progress in academic and hiring indicators. The County did make up ground by earning more four-year degrees, however, and women have continued to participate in the workforce at higher rates without elevating unemployment significantly. It is also worth pointing out that poverty trends have been felt somewhat less keenly in Marion than in many counties.		
Lawrence	73			
Dyer	74			
Overton	75			

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

** The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

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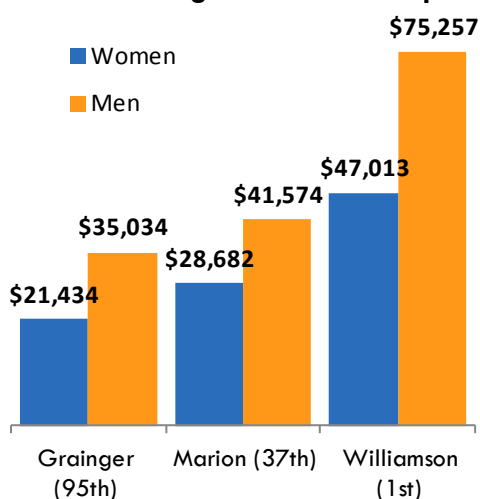
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

The Status of Women in: Marion County

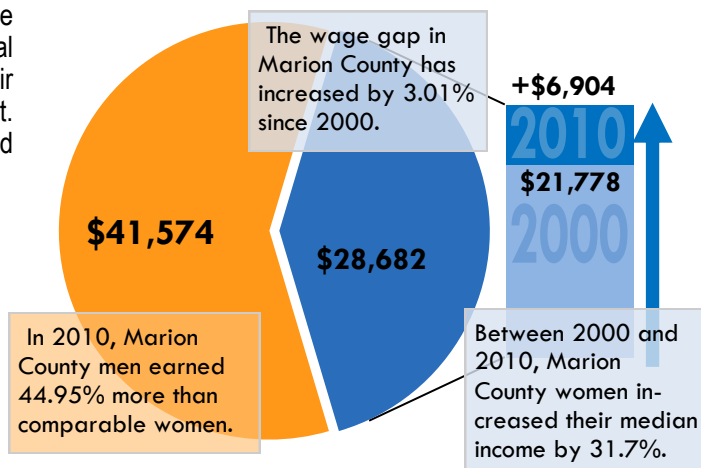
▼ Earnings

Marion County women have made only moderate gains in median income since 2000 and have fallen ten places in this indicator's statewide rankings, to 37th. Despite slipping in rankings, local women did add \$6,904, or 31.7 percent, to their wages, and outpaced inflation by roughly five percent. Male incomes in the county grew by 37.4 percent and now ranked 19th in the state in 2010.

Median Earnings: Counties Compared



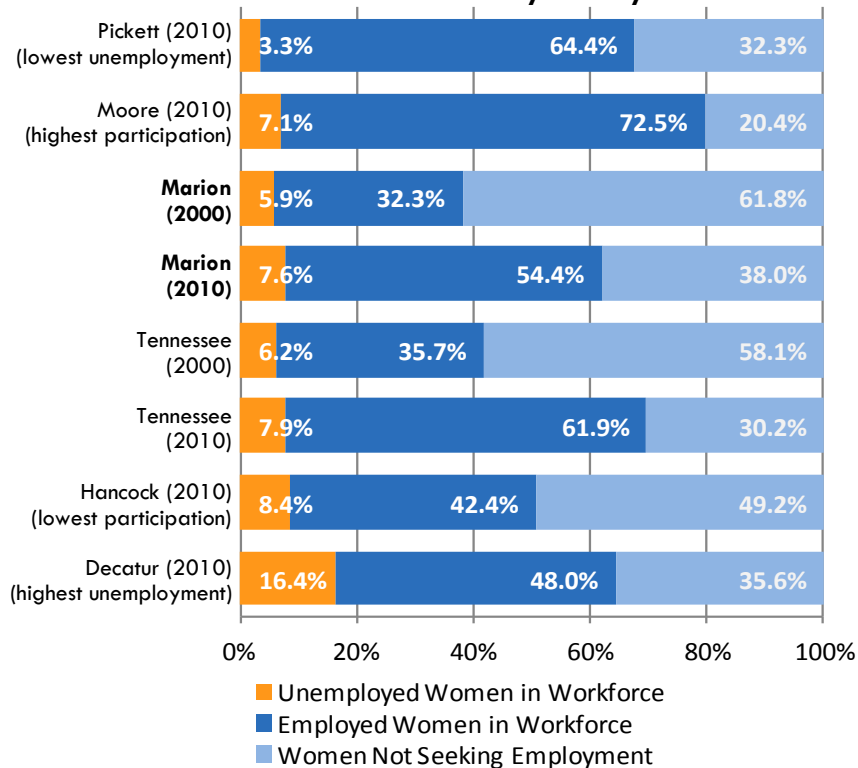
Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



Larger income gains by men in Marion County resulted in a 3.01 percent increase in the local wage disparity, causing the county to sink in this indicator's rankings, from 46th to 83rd. As of 2010 local women earned only 68.99 percent of the wages that comparable men took in—well under the state mark of 77 percent—which corresponds to an annual difference of \$12,892 between the genders. This was one of the larger disparities in dollar amount as well as percentage.

◆ Employment

Workforce Access for Women By County and Year



Workforce participation among women in Marion County has improved by 23.8 percent since 2000. With 62 percent of local women either employed or searching for work, Marion improved eight ranks, to 73rd, in this category.

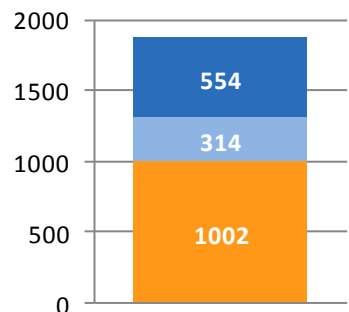
As of 2010, men were 13.8 percent more likely to participate in Marion's labor pool, and women with children under six were estimated to participate at a slightly lower rate of 59.2 percent.

Just as local participation rates have improved in statewide rankings, Marion County's female unemployment rate compares better in 2010 than in 2000. Measuring 0.3 percent below estimates for Tennessee women as a whole, Marion's rate of 7.6 percent ranked 38th in the state, rising from 42nd.

It is estimated that 10.3 percent of men and 8 percent of women with young children are seeking work.

The Status of Women in: Marion County

■ Female Owned ■ Joint-Owned
■ Male Owned



Businesses Owners (2007)†

Decatur women have seen a very slight increase in managerial presence since 2000. Countywide, only 0.6 percent more managers are now female, resulting in a drop in rankings from 11th to 48th.

Small sample sizes make it more difficult to predict business ownership trends in Marion, but women are projected to control a slightly larger share of local businesses in 2007 than was seen in 2000, slipping from 27th to 29th.

When considering joint-owned firms as well, women in Marion own a stake in 46.4 percent of Marion's businesses.

Women At Work

Business Management

The incidence of female managers in Marion County inched upward from 25.3% to 25.9% between 2000 and 2010.

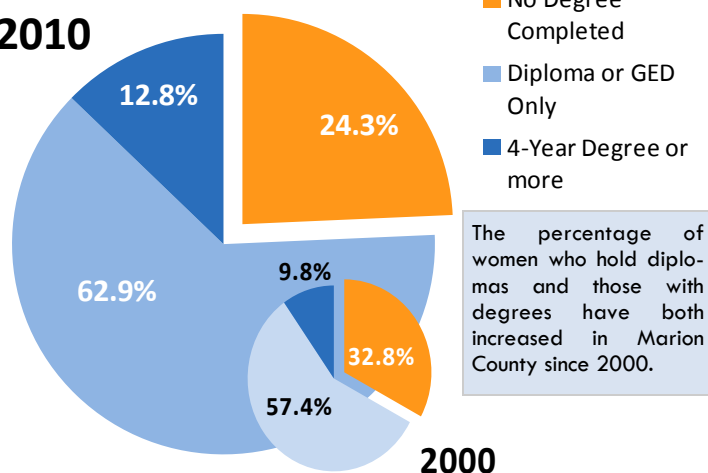
Business Ownership†

The percentage of women business owners in Marion is projected to have risen from 33.3% to 35.3% between 2000 and 2007.

Education

Educational Attainment Above Age 25

2010



■ No Degree Completed
■ Diploma or GED Only
■ 4-Year Degree or more

The percentage of women who hold diplomas and those with degrees have both increased in Marion County since 2000.

Degree attainment among Marion County women increased between 2000 and 2010, and 12.8 percent of local women age 25 and older now hold a bachelor degree or higher, causing Marion to move up one rank, to 52nd.

The number of women with diplomas also increased, though at a less robust rate, from 67.2 percent to 75.7 percent. This pace resulted in a drop from 61st in the state to 69th.

Dropout rates in Marion County have also underperformed statewide trends, dropping from 68th to 82nd with a rate of 0.68 percent. In addition to most counties in the state, Marion trailed the state rate of 0.61 percent in this category.

Living

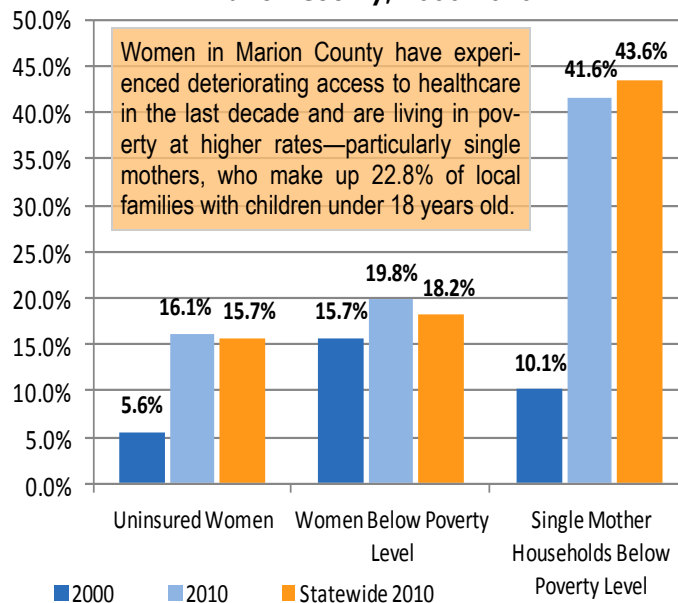
Since 2000, women in Marion County have endured diminishing health care access and growing poverty.

Of women in the county age 65 and under, nearly one in six were uninsured in 2010, more than tripling the rate from 2000. As a result, local women were 0.4 percent less likely to be insured than the average Tennessee woman and Marion fell 32 ranks, to 52nd in this indicator.

Overall poverty among women has grown at a slower rate, increasing 4.1 percent between 2000 and 2010. Marion outpaced this state rate in 2010 by a larger margin of 1.6 percent, and fell one spot in overall poverty rankings, to 48th.

Single mothers fared worse since 2000 and were four times as likely to live in poverty in 2010. At a rate of 41.6 percent, single mothers are also twice times as likely to live in poverty as the average woman in Tennessee, but the local figure remains 2 percent below the rate for single mothers statewide, and compares favorably among other counties. As a result, Marion improved from 58th to 29th in this category.

Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Marion County, 2000-2010



Women in Marion County have experienced deteriorating access to healthcare in the last decade and are living in poverty at higher rates—particularly single mothers, who make up 22.8% of local families with children under 18 years old.

About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

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Visit the Economic Council on Women at www.tennesseewomen.org

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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